

Amusements and Meetings To-Night.

BOON OPERA HOUSE.—The Snow Flower.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Cinderella.
DAVEY'S THEATRE.—Our First Families.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—An American Girl.
HAYES'S THEATRE.—Dorothy.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—Hazel Kirke.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—My Father's.
PARK THEATRE.—A Half a Dozen.
SAN FRANCISCO THEATRE.—The Torchlight Parade.
STANDARD THEATRE.—La Fille du Tambour Major.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Daniel Boone.
WALLACE'S THEATRE.—As You Like It.

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"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONSIDERED BY
THEY KNOW

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF FISK AND HATCH.

No. 5 Nassau St.,
 New York, Oct. 18, 1882.

We are receiving so many letters of inquiry as to the terms on which we receive deposits of accounts of Banks, Bankers, Business Firms and individuals that we find it necessary, in order to save clerical labor in replying to each separately in manuscript, to issue this Circular for the general information of those who may desire to open accounts with a private banking house in this city.

We are prepared, on the terms mentioned below, to receive the accounts of responsible parties on good standing:

1. Except in the case of Banks, Savings Banks or other well-known corporations or of individuals or firms whose character and standing are already known to us, we require satisfactory references before opening an account.
2. We allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the average monthly balances, when the same amount to \$1,000 or over. On accounts averaging less than \$1,000 for the month we allow no interest.
3. We receive deposits, current, and credit interest as above, on the last day of each month.
4. For parties keeping regular deposit accounts with us we collect and remit United States, Railroad and other coupons and dividends payable in this city, without charge, make careful inquiries and give the best information we can obtain respecting investments or other matters of financial interest to them, and in general serve their interests in every way in which we can be of use to them in our line of business.
5. We do not discount or buy commercial paper, but are at all times prepared to make advances to customers and correspondents on United States bonds or other first-class and marketable securities.
6. All deposits are subject to check at sight without notice.

One of our firm is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and we give particular attention to orders by check, telegraph or in person, for the purchase or sale of Commodities, of Investment Bonds and Stocks.

We continue to buy and sell direct, without Commission, all notes and denominations of United States Bonds, for immediate delivery, at current market rates.

Very respectfully,
FISK & HATCH.

THE BEST OLIVE OIL SALAD OIL.

Is imported and bottled by J. W. GARDNER & CO., 200 Nassau St., New York.

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emphasized his chief's meaning by sweating he would knock them down. A natural sequence of such declarations was the resolution of the Tammany Hall Committee to form Vigilance Committees in each district!

We are sorry that Mr. Augustus Schell has declined being candidate for the Mayoralty. If Tammany is to make the Mayor, it is not likely to select anybody else so good. If Tammany is not to make the Mayor, then it could not march to defeat more creditably than under Mr. Schell's banner. The conferences between the Democratic factions continue, and "harmony"—and chaos—reign supreme.

We have a serious word for Mr. Francis S. Lathrop, of New-Jersey. His present duty is to get the New-Jersey Central Railroad out of the hands of a Receiver; not to further schemes for throwing the United States Government into the receivership of another doubtful election and possible Electoral Commission. He is paid to attend to his railroad mission, and the Court and the Public have a right to insist that he do it. Governor Randolph and Fitz John Porter can travel up and down New-Jersey on the errands of the demoralized Democracy without anybody's having the right to object; but it would be becoming in Mr. Lathrop to let them alone, and mind his own business.

It is evident from the statement which President Diaz makes in his annual message that the Mexican Republic has awakened thoroughly to the importance of connecting the chief towns by railroads. He says that he has given ten States authority to build railroads, and he speaks of ten lines which are being constructed. These include the Interoceanic Railroad at Tehuantepec, the line from Guaymas to our frontier, and the two great trunk railroads which are to establish communication between the Mexican Capital and the American system, with two branches to the Pacific. Such evidences of progress are significant in a country which a few years ago could boast only of the English built line from Vera Cruz to the Capital.

There is nothing better in the circular sent out by the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn than its reminder that New-York is to be "more than ever the battle-ground," and that this is no time for over-confidence. It is a small sacrifice to make for the country to give up the leisure hours of the coming two weeks to the work of canvassing voters, stimulating registration, and turning the stay-at-home voter out of doors with a ballot in his hand. Men of either party who will make this sacrifice to give General Garfield a majority in this State and in the Electoral College which cannot be ciphered away, will be doing more for the country than some of them perhaps realize. A second electoral dispute would not be likely to end as peaceably as the first. The Democratic leaders know that a Republican victory now will be regarded as the death-knell of the Democratic party, and that the three quarrels smouldering among the Southern Democrats will burst out in flame when there is no longer any hope of victory and plunder for the united party. They are desperate, and will not stop at desperate acts. They can be cowed best by a majority for General Garfield which they dare not dispute.

It had been supposed that Mr. English had exhausted the public capability of contempt. But almost every day some new page in the man's life opens which makes us think that the half has not been told us. When Mr. English produced in defence of the pension charges what seemed to be receipts from several of the heirs, many Republican papers, among them THE TRIBUNE, hastened to admit that these proved that he had finally given up the money, although the essential facts of the completed fraud upon the Government, and the attempted fraud upon his relatives, remained unshaken because they rested upon documentary proof. But it now seems that Mr. English is not a man to be trusted to put forward even correct copies of court records in his own defence. Our Washington dispatches show that the copy of Mr. English's discharge as administrator, which was telegraphed over the country, was, curiously enough, ante-dated by a year, giving the impression that he settled with his heirs within six weeks after receiving the pension money. The receipts he gave did not especially mention the pension, as THE TRIBUNE noted at the time, while his voucher for expenses, of which a copy is given, raises a strong presumption that his settlement as administrator had not included the pension. His total expenses were stated at \$3,500, and yet, as the recently published correspondence shows, he made a journey from Washington to Indiana in 1876, when travelling cost money, to get up the papers. Are we to believe that the frugal Mr. English, who even now sends his personal telegrams at the expense of his friends who receive them, collected when a young man \$3,964 for his relatives and paid the expenses of the operation himself? It is now stated, by one of his relatives, that he "satisfied" some of the heirs with a gift of \$50. Altogether it is a noble record.

KEEP AT THE WORK.
 Two weeks only remain before the election. They ought to be two weeks of such constant hard and organized work that the effect will be clearly apparent in the size of General Garfield's majority.

It is pleasant to rejoice over the signal victory in the West. The laugh we have had has been wholesome and justifiable. The great duty now is to keep the enemy in flight. We believe they are thoroughly demoralized, and cannot pull themselves together in the brief time remaining before the decisive battle. They certainly cannot if we keep "pushing things." The worst blow that we can now give the Democrats is to show them that we have not given up working, have not sat down in fancied security to laugh over their discomfiture.

There is a suspicious unanimity in the talk of the Democrats of this city and Brooklyn that their opponents have the advantage of them, and in their frequent concessions that they can hardly hope to defeat Garfield. It is a favorite trick of the Democrats to lull us into a feeling of security. They tried it with success in Maine, but they aroused us in Ohio and Indiana. It is not uncommon now in Brooklyn and New-York where they are concentrating their energies, since without an enormous vote in these two cities they cannot succeed anywhere, to hear well-known Democrats openly admit that the Indiana "boom" will give this State to Garfield. The Tammany General Committee without exception, at their last meeting, held for the first time in its history without closed doors, talked openly of the heavy registration in districts that always go Republican. These adminis-

sions are intended to deceive. Mr. Schell's retirement as Tammany's candidate for Mayor as a preliminary to securing harmonious action of all Democrats, was effected on Saturday evening with a candor and openness well calculated to lead us to say, "they give it up."

It is true that the Republicans are registering strongly in both cities; and that many Democrats have failed to register. We know that not only from the Tammany confessions, but from our own local managers' reports. It is clear that many Democrats who have registered will vote with us on the tariff question. It is beyond doubt that we shall reap large benefit from the recent successes in the West. The Republican candidates may poll 80,000 votes in New-York City, but it will not so astonish Mr. Kelly if we cease to work between now and election day. The party has never been so well organized in this vicinity as at this moment; it is well directed, too, and is enthusiastic; but organization and direction by earnest work in registering and polling our vote if we wish to reap the full measure of success. The remaining days for registration ought to give the Tammany Committee still greater cause for discomfit. They know what they are themselves doing; and consequently they know what success we are having. It is important, above all things, that the registration of to-day in Brooklyn, and of Friday and Saturday next in this city, should show them that we have not merely sat down to crow over Indiana.

Especially ought the work of the merchants and manufacturers in this State and in Connecticut and New-Jersey, in educating their workmen to see their interest in the tariff question, to be kept up until the workshops are closed the night before election. It is proving most effective campaign work. And it is of the utmost importance that the Aspinwall organization for bringing voters to the polls should have the active aid of numbers of young merchants and merchants' clerks, and plenty of the money of our manufacturers whose fight this is. Every Republican in the city can be brought to the polls by such an organized band of workers supplementing and acting with the regular district organizations. If this work be done, and thoroughly done, we can show a vote for Garfield and Arthur of 70,000 Republicans and 10,000 Democrats. Such a vote will so reduce the Democratic majority in this Congress that we shall carry the State without doubt. And to carry New-York puts beyond possibility any dispute in Congress, and the danger of another Electoral Commission.

THE MEANING OF THE OCTOBER VICTORY.

The country is not in favor of a change. That is the long and short of it. The Union does not wish to be ruled by disunionists, honest voters do not care to be ruled by dishonest repudiators, and a prosperous people refuses to trust a party which has no other excuse for being except that there was discontent with the hard times. Looking back seven years, we can see that the heavy pressure of a Democratic debt, caused by a Democratic rebellion, brought disasters upon the country in 1873. From that prostration the recovery would have been speedy, had not Democrats made every possible effort to break the public credit, to defeat plans of resumption, to inflate the currency, and to break down the tariff. It was not possible for Republican leaders to carry through, against Democratic opposition, any plan of resumption more prompt and thorough than the one adopted. But it was not possible, under that plan, to know whether power to execute it would rest with the Republicans long enough to give it effect, until after the Presidential election of 1876. Hence political uncertainty intensified and aggravated financial uncertainty, until President Hayes had been inaugurated. When the Republicans had gained power for a period long enough to complete resumption, and had made known their policy, there was still great doubt whether the country would shrink from the sacrifices necessary. But the sacrifices having been made, and the glorious results having been attained at last, the country does not want a change.

Democratic politicians do, however. They want a change in the offices, and care not a pinch of snuff whether business goes to the bad or not. Approaching defeat will make them desperate. Every scheme that dishonesty can suggest will be tried, within the next three weeks, to break the Republican hold upon Northern States, and these efforts must be met, shrewdly as well as resolutely, if the good cause is to prevail.

This is the time for business men to use their legitimate influence. They will not try to coerce voters, and would not win against Mule-Buyer Barum if they should rely upon buying voters; but they have a vast power if they reason with voters earnestly, kindly and patiently. This is the time to show workmen that a change of the tariff will not help them, and that such a change is really intended by four-fifths of the Democrats, as their votes in Congress have proved. This is the time, too, to show business men that a change of financial policy is not what they need, and to prove to them, by the record of many Democratic votes in Congress, that a Democratic victory would result in a financial revolution.

There is less fear than there was a month ago. But the Democratic demagogues now are warned to change their tactics, and from this time forward they will bend every effort to convince Eastern voters that Democrats never intended to disturb resumption or the protective tariff. General Hancock made a very stupid exhibition of himself, but he only anticipated by a few days the line of argument which shrewd and unscrupulous Democrats will now adopt. The point for Republicans to make, in every Eastern State, and at once, is that Democratic success necessarily involves a financial and industrial revolution. They have only to turn to the record in order to make the proof conclusive, and their victory overwhelming.

TO A "YOUNG VOTER."

"Bumptiousness" is so common a foible among the amateur politicians of the rising generation that the modesty and seriousness of the following letter commend it to favorable notice:

To the Editor of THE TRIBUNE.
 I cast my first vote for Tilden a few months after leaving college. Then and two years later I voted for a Democratic Congressman. I voted in that way because I had a vague idea that the general interests of the country would be promoted by a change of administration, which would put the political parties fairly abreast of each other. Our Professor of History used to tell us about the advantages of the alternative action of political parties in England, France and other countries. The English precedent seemed to me of great value. I figured that success would give the Democrats an opportunity for political development, and that defeat would be wholesome discipline for the Republicans. I thought that our politics had been too one-sided and that a change of administration would put both parties on their good behavior. The argument still has considerable weight with me. I am almost persuaded to vote for Garfield, but am held back by this single consideration, which, perhaps, you can remove. Do not distrust my sincerity.

YOUNG VOTER.
 New-York, Oct. 4, 1880.

We do not question "Young Voter's" sincerity, but we cannot help suspecting that he has misapprehended the Professor's theory. Whatever may be the "advantages of the alternative action of political parties," the history of every progressive country shows that the development of political government is controlled by a single party organization. If political parties were simply artificial contrivances for conducting public affairs, their efficiency might be promoted by frequent changes of administration. Great parties have, however, historical foundations, such as broad divisions of opinion respecting national questions of paramount importance, and there are, moreover, natural causes of separation, whereby the hopes, faith, intelligence, activity and moral sense of a community are marshalled in one camp, while the fears, prejudices, ignorance, sluggishness and reactionary impulses of society are enlisted on the other side. There have been frequent changes of Ministry during the last half century of English public life, yet the great body of remedial legislation—Reform Bills, the Poor Law, Education Statutes, Disestablishment Acts—has been the work of the political organization with which Mr. Gladstone has been connected. An interval of Conservative administration like Lord Beaconsfield's is utterly barren, so far as domestic legislation is concerned, and with the return of a Liberal Government more is accomplished in a single session than their predecessors had done in six years. One party persistently retards the great movements of national thought, while the other is imbued with the lucid intelligence, the resolute courage, the vitalizing energies and the progressive tendencies of moral convictions.

So much for the "English precedent." In France, likewise, the best elements of victory are massed on one side. The establishment of the Republic has been the work of a single political organization, and a change of administration such as was effected on the 16th of May only creates disorder and demoralization. Nor need we go abroad for precedents. After many years of "one-sided politics" the opposition secured control of both houses of Congress. It was what our young correspondent calls "an opportunity for political development." We now ask him to apply his own theory of the "alternative action of political parties" to the order of things which he helped by his vote in two Congressional contests to bring about. Have these Democratic legislators passed a single useful or beneficial measure? No: one. On the contrary, they would have plunged the country into an abyss of financial dishonor if they had not been held back by the President and the Republican minority. Has the success of a party which had been defeated for so many years purified our politics? Has it raised the tone of the party itself? Has it educated the country? Has there been the slightest advance in any direction save a South solid for repudiation, rapacity, intimidation and ballot pollution?

We hope, therefore, that "Young Voter" will be not only "almost" but "wholly persuaded" to vote for Garfield. Let him not repeat the fatal error of voting for candidates whom he distrusts, and with a party which he cannot respect. Let him dismiss from his mind this fantastic theory about the "alternative action of political parties." Let him ally himself with the party which has the intelligence, earnestness and moral sense of the best elements of political society—with the party which saved the Union, emancipated the slaves, established the National banks, resumed specie payments, developed home industries, and made American progress the wonder of the world.

THE "TARIFF CARD" CAMPAIGN.

It is a mistake to suppose, if any do, that the sudden uprising of popular sentiment upon the tariff has been the work of the politicians. So far as there has been any campaign upon the subject, it has been the work of men outside of politics—employers and workmen alike. Naturally the leading part has been taken by the manufacturers whose interests were threatened by the Democratic policy. They have aimed to influence chiefly their skilled workmen whose wages were to be affected by its adoption. There has been no concert of action among the manufacturers except that which naturally grew out of an interchange of what have come to be called "tariff cards" issued by various firms and addressed to the reason of their laborers. The latter have been in no sense "bulldozed."

They have been shown that any tampering or threat to tamper with the tariff unsettles trade by the hesitation of manufacturers to enlarge works, by the running of some factories on "half time," and by the falling off in orders at one time in fear of Hancock's election. They have been shown by simple figures that the difference between the poorer wages of Europe and their own far wages here is maintained chiefly by the tariff and the prosperity it has brought. They see that any reduction of the tariff must, as a first consequence, reduce their wages proportionately; and that a reduction to anything approaching the ante-bellum tariff, when the South ruled, as it hopes to rule again, would shut up the factories and shut out the workmen. These are potent arguments, which even the most simple-minded and prejudiced can appreciate. And the skilled workmen of America are by no means simple-minded. They are not more ignorant laborers, but intelligent and thinking men; and it is evident from the testimony we have gathered, and which we publish elsewhere, that they have been set to thinking—and acting, too.

The Democratic leaders have at last recognized that this "tariff card campaign" is greatly damaging them in this and adjoining States. Mr. Kelly has been moved to utterance on the subject; THE WORLD points out the vials of its wrath upon the heads of employers who "unduly influence the votes of their workmen," as if arguing with a man were equivalent to punching his head; and there is a general disposition of the Democrats to cry out, "Bulldozing!" But it will be found, if the evidence is examined, that this "bulldozing" is largely done by Democrats who are forced to oppose the party on the tariff question as a policy destructive to their prosperity. Let them go on with the cry, and talk of "black lists" once more. The array when made up will be of names honored in Democratic councils in the past.

The Republican party owes its grateful thanks to the genial Kentucky journalist, Henry Watterson. He knew all about William H. English, of Indiana, and with half a dozen words could have defeated his nomination; but he knew Thomas A. Hendricks, too, and was quite willing to have English nominated "just to make it pleasant for Hendricks." Mr. Watterson also made the platform with those

three very powerful words in it, "for revenue only." These two bent pins placed under the candidate that defeated his friend Tilden, and smiled when he heard the Convention howl with enthusiasm because they had nominated a man who, unlike Tilden, "would take his seat." And now all hands are laying it to the bent pins that he isn't going to "take his seat." Thank you, Henry!

Among the notes of alarm that the Democrats are sending out in order to save themselves in the Solid South is the statement that the Republican Congressional Committee have begun sending documents in that direction, and that among others they have sent "two large express-wagon loads of blank books, containing instructions for joint action" by the Federal Supervisors of Election and the Republican local committees. We fail to see anything specially threatening to free institutions or honest elections in such "joint action," but blank books containing instructions "there's a mystery. The warning must have been given by some Democratic leader who had just received from moon-shining friends an empty barrel of molasses full of whiskey."

The person who presided the other night at the meeting of masqueraders who call themselves "Hancock Republicans," announced with cheerful seriousness that they had enrolled "1,207 members who were Republicans, but favor the election of Hancock." Would it be asking too much that he should give the names of the "721"? The 1,200 may pass for an innocent exaggeration. After these 7 go through with politics His Satanic Majesty may give them a chance to organize as "Liberal Christians."

A Democratic orator is reported as saying to a not over-enthusiastic audience, just after Ohio and Indiana had been heard from: "Our pickets have been driven in, but out of this little danger let us pluck the flower safety." Of similar tenor was the remark of that great Democratic leader, Jefferson Davis, when his pickets had been driven in and he seized the famous water-proof.

The American people will never condone the rebellion! Never, never, never!

It does one's heart good to witness the red, genuine, solid satisfaction the Democrats are deriving from their reduced majority in West Virginia.

A Democratic correspondent of the Democratic Cincinnati Enquirer sends this fine tribute to English from Indianapolis: "A member of the State Central Committee said to me last night: 'English is naturally a miser in the fullest sense of the term. His begrudging contribution of \$10,000 came in dribs and grudgingly. He knows nothing of political methods, nor is he broad enough to comprehend them. A rag-picker has been known to accumulate a fortune, yet no one would select such a man to run a campaign in a great State like Indiana. While the Republicans were lifting him up to make a political canvass of every township, working up every little detail, Mr. English was saving his money for—well, he said the November election. He might as well save it all!'"

The suddenness with which "329" foolery dropped out of the Bourbon organs almost took one's breath away.

THE TRIBUNE has all along insisted that the Democratic campaign was nothing but a huge game of bluff and bluster. The October elections have demonstrated the fact so clearly that no one can doubt it.

It's sad! But Kentucky didn't do her duty.

Tilden, in his dispatch to the Ohio Democrats, urged them all to come out and vote. Well, it appears they came out; but the trouble was the other fellows came out, too.

Furney was some first-class prophetic of his own to fall back upon to reconcile him to Hancock's defeat. On June 1, 1868, in a description of the Decoration Day observances at Arlington on the day previous, written by him as Washington correspondent and published in his Press, he said: "General James A. Garfield, the orator of the day, was in fine health and spirits. General W. S. Hancock, handsome but haughty, was not in the procession to the graves at all, evidently hating the affair because it was not intended to honor the rebels. Hancock is evidently beginning to discover that he cannot be the Democratic candidate for President without turning his back on all those who stood by him. But what if, after all, he should lose the prize? Hancock will lose his prize, but Furney will take the prize for himself as the champion absurdity of the canvass."

The Democrats have been asking, with a satirical air, of late, what had become of the old-time Republican majorities. They appear to have been on hand last week, Messrs. Democrats.

A Republican vote of 75,000 can be cast in New-York City if the brown-stone vote is got out. It is worth trying for.

The only hope left for the Democrats is to get Charles Francis Adams to travel about the country and flourish his brand brand.